REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

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493

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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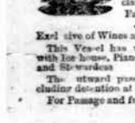
SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,900 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaef, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	
,, Ratnagherry	30	
,, Vingorla	1	
,, Goa	Dec. 1	
,, Carwar	1	
,, Mangalore	3	
,, Cananore	3	
,, Tellicherry	3	
,, Calicut	4	
,, Beypore	4	
,, Cochin	5	
,, Calpeny	6	
Arrive TUTICORIN	7	
Leave Tuticorin	7	
,, Colombo	8	
,, Galle	8	
,, Negapatam	12	
,, Pondicherry	13	
,, Madras	15	
,, Coconada	17	
,, Vizagapatam	18	
,, Chicacole	19	
,, Gopalpore	19	
,, False Point	20	
Arrive CALCUTTA	23	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Basrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADDANI, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

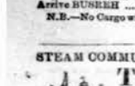
The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH 21
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao 24
,, Gundur	10	,, Koweit 24
,, Muscat	11	,, Bushire 28
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga 31
,, Linga	16	Jan. 1874.
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas 4
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat 4
,, Fao	20	,, Gundur 6
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee 9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY 12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Wyburd, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

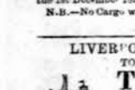
The Steam-ship ASHMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. Atteson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 1ST DECEMBER.



THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearce, Commander, 1,934 Tons gross, 400 H.P. effective, carries a Surgeon and the Indian mail, will also above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates:—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 800.

Do 2 ,, ,, ... 500.

Excl sive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and the Mofussil.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. 'and W. Waterson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms. Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egatpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

HOTELS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentleman, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Grating, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited. 301, Strand, London. W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech loading revolvers.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Hachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seebpore, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilman's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to observe that the Jars, Labels, Corks, &c., are complete. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

DR NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLENS, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.	Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.	Agricultural Implements,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Warner" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatly & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

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Secretary.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, feeling that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,425, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,848 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,537 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

ARTISTES.

Signorina Costanzo D'Arco	Soprano.
,, Teresa de Marchi	Contralto.
Signor Ugo Gnazini	Tenore.
,, Francisco Pasqua	Baritone.
,, Gaetano Posta	Basso.
,, Ercoli Orlori	Violoncello.
,, Giovanni Gelero	Violin.

CONDUCTOR,
G. INZOLI.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 30
To admit Two	,, 50
To admit Three	,, 60

CUMBALLA HILL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 50
To admit Two	,, 80
To admit Three	,, 100

TOWN HALL & CUMBALLA HILL.

Single Ticket	Rs. 70
To admit Two	,, 110
To admit Three	,, 140

Non-Subscriber for Single Ticket Town Hall Rs. 4
,, ,, Cumballa Hill ,, 5

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Subscription Books now open, and Tickets may be procured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., and at Signor G. INZOLI'S, RETREAT, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY NEXT, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ARTISTE,

GRACE EGERTON,

(MRS. GEO. CASE)

Has the honour to announce her arrival in Bombay, and will on the above Evening present to the public

ENTERTAINMENT,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

FROM ABROAD AND AT HOME,

Including Musical Illustrations, rapid changes of Costume, and Impersonations of

ODD PEOPLE,

Written expressly for her by the well-known author

EDMUND YATES, Esq.

She trusts to receive that same liberal and enthusiastic support that was accorded to her on her last visit to Bombay in 1869.

During her recent tours in America and England much has been added to the already extensive repertoire of this well-known impersonator.

Mr. GEO. CASE will introduce his newest and best Fantasias on the VIOLIN and ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as Mr. and Mrs. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very specially for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on TUESDAY, December 2nd, when there will be an

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3)	,, 10 | Gallery ..... ,, 2
Pit	Rs. 1

Tickets and Box Plan at Mrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

AT the DRAWING of 20th October last, 1220 NUMBERS were DRAWN for RE-IMBURSEMENT. A List of the Numbers thus drawn may be seen at the Offices of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Out of the Bonds issued by the Bank the following ten have been RE-IMBURSED at PAR:—No. 191891 to 40 at Rs. 60 each.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF WADDI STATION FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz:—

The Down South East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-30 P.M. instead of, as at present, at 2-0 P.M. It will arrive at Poona at 8-40, leave there at 9-0 P.M., and reach Raichore at 4-10 A.M. the following day.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-15 A.M., instead of, as at present, at 12-45. It will arrive at Poona at 4-15 A.M., leave there at 5-15 A.M., and reach Bombay, at 12-15 P.M., the following morning, instead of at 12-15 noon, as at present.

The 10-0 A.M. Down Train from Poona will leave at 11-0 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay 1-45 P.M., instead of at 3-45 P.M., as at present.

The 9-0 P.M. Down Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will run on to Callian, arriving there at 10-35 P.M.

The Up Train, which now leaves Panwell at 6-30 A.M., will start from Callian at 5-50 A.M., stopping at all intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-15 A.M., as at present.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandora at 2-15 P.M., will leave at 2-0 P.M., and will arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

A new Station at Waddi, between Shahabad and Nalwar, on the South-East Line, will be opened for Coaching Traffic on 1st December. Passengers will be booked between Waddi and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Waddi and Stations on other Railways, with which through booking of Passengers is established.

For further particulars as to Train alterations, see the Company's time Bill, dated December 1st, exhibited at the Stations, and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Inland-Inland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photocarbon, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Perfumer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Whitmore's Bronchito-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Ensemelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Hiding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR SALE, the JOHORE STEAM SAW MILLS in full working order.—Apply to Mr. JAMES MELDRUM, at the Mills, New Johor, near Singapore; or to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1873.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

SARSAPARILLA, a Compound Fluid Extract of this well-known Medicine is carefully prepared by TAYLOR & Co. by steam process, and is highly recommended as an alterative and purifier of the blood by the most Eminent Physicians. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle: it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair, Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen. Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Chercot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cher ot Depot, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every Description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS for complete Saddlery, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The most laboratories of Paris, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to the late Dr. Clement, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON,

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stoppage, complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Paste containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has also a prodigious results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single objection can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the reputation. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its natural virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches in pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobaha in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, straunonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has been of anything a little firmer during the day, and rates closed for the mail, as well as for forward delivery, at a slight advance.

In Government Securities there is little doing, and prices are nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10⅝d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to ⅛d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 11/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99 11/16
Do demand	100⅛ to 3/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	99 15/16 o par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼ to ½
Four & half per cent.	110½
Four per cent.	101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	100
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Fond	116.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15 7/8
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

NOTHING doing on account of mail day.

London,	Cotton	2-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-5-0
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil or bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Chi	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	88x.d
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.c.	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.c.	Do 2nd Exc. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 ml.
4,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	203
80,000	250	125	6 p.c.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	19 1-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 1-10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-10	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6/	Colaba Land Co	1,295
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
5,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,493
560	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,713
300	2,000	all		Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	65*	Bombay United	1,283
1,600	150	150	95*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,755
150	2,000	all	300p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,225
1,561	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
400	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,2-3
840	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,650
400	2,500	400	100p.c.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,500	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
400	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	3,000	80	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
464	17,000	11,600	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,2 0
200	2,500	all	...	Bazar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,500	all	800p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	80 p.c.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Burwar Company	900
100	1,000	all	40 *	Calaba Press Co.	4,200
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,000	all	900 *	Fort Press Co.	5,900
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Kolansi Press & G. Co.	550
60	2,000	500	...	Native Press Manuf. Co. Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	510
140	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	80 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
187	800	all	0 p.c.	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	1,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,281
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
3,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	55
	500	all	15 p.c.	Prencher & Co	425
	250	all	10 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	48

SALES AND PURCHASES PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the absence of any regular demand for the interior markets, the market for Grey Goods continues extremely dull, and prices are practically lower by ½ to one anna per piece. The Marwarries, who are said to have sent their orders to Calcutta on account of the lower rates now ruling there, have in a great measure ceased to buy from our market, and consequently there is not much doing in the bazaar. We hear also that one or two of the firms in Bombay are about to get from Calcutta such goods as have considerably declined in the market, and should such be the case it will have a very depressing effect on our market. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

600 pairs Grey Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	Rs. 1 9 0
600 ,, ,,	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 12 0
500 pieces Blue Or. & W. Fr.	21 in. 28 yds.	,, 4 3 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of Saturday's date report nothing of any interest, besides an advance of ¼d in arrivals. Dhollera stands at 5 9/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., and New Orleans at 8¾d. The cotton market here has, in consequence of the advance in arrivals, been rather firm, and an advance of rupee one per candy may be reported all round. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 180 to Rs.	184
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 180 to ,,	183
,, Sarguinee	,, 186 to ,,	190
,, Vingorla	,, 183 to ,,	185
New Consamera, Feb. delivery	,, 205 to ,,	207
,, Akola ,, ,,	,, 209 to ,,	210
,, Broach, M. G., March ,,	,, 226 to ,,	227
,, Hinguughaut Jan. ,,	,, 238 to ,,	240
,, Dhollera April ,,	,, 186 to ,,	190

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies Old Catch	Rs.	170
75 ,, ,,	,,	167-70
50 ,, ,, Verawal	,,	152-52½
50 ,, ,, Sawginned, 1 month	,,	186
75 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	185

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd November, compared with the statement issued on 15th November :—

LIABILITIES.	15th Nov. Rs.	22nd Nov, Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First issue of 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,05,98,267	1,08,64,054
Do. do. at Branches.	31,32,926	29,73,033
Other Deposits	1,33,71,998	1,43,67,341
Post Bills	25,400	23,570
Cash Credits, and drawn	6,72,254	6,28,371
Rs.	3,71,00,895	3,61,56,369
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	42,76,893	41,01,087
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,95,214	14,92,136
Loans, on Security of do. do.	6,02,612	6,03,012
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,066	1,922
Bills Discounted	98,77,421	1,02,58,174
Stamps	5,327	5,399
Dead Stock Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000		
	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	2,65,698	2,86,698
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,00,946	5,34,589
Cash and Currency Notes	1,91,66,367	1,84,86,911
Rs.	3,71,00,895	3,61,56,369

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, Nov. 21.
	Pehlwan (s)	Peed	Carwar, Nov. 21.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	Suez, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Neera (s)	Osburn	Aden and Jeddah.
	Deccan (s)	Soames	Southampton.
	Euphrates (s)	McNeill	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Compta.
Barque Isabella, to Liverpool via Cochin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Pr U, Captain, 1st Sikhs, on furlough, from Kohat.
Kerr, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Kirkee.
Forbes, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Schore.

NOVEMBER 24.

Worgan, Colonel, Inspector General of Ord., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, British Forces, on duty, from Sind.
Birnie, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Walsh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Wandby, Capt in, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Tatham, Surgeon, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 24.

Pratt, Captain, 2nd S khs, on full ugh, to England.
Waddington, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, C. P., on furlough, to England.
Iredell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to Europe.
Lowndes, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Wright, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd November 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mount Adjo Sanitarium—Surgn W E Dudley to the medical charge, vice Surgn Lamb, whose period of office expires.

12th Regiment N I—Lieut E V P Monteith, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Second Wing Subaltern, on probation.

Capt A H Davis, Cadre 2nd Europeans, attached to the 13th N I, is transferred to the 7th N I for duty.

Capt Davis will travel by rail at the public expense.

Surgn L Corban, M D, was appointed to do duty with the troop which proceeded to England on board H M's Indian troopships Serapis on the 15th instant.

Surgn G White is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian troopship Crocodile on the 21st instant :—

Surgn Major H Mitchell, 98th Foot, Surgn E R O'Brien, Surgn E O'Sullivan, Surgn A R Hall, Surgn J Candy.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lieut C A E Waddington Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 23rd N I, 14th Nov 1873.

Capt H H Lee, R E Extive Engr, P W Department, 14th Nov 1873.

Surgn Major N Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee, 14th Nov 1873.

Lieut Col G F Hogg, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 27th N I, 26th Oct 1873.

Capt G H Simpson, Staff Corps, Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, 8th Nov 1873.

Surgn W F Knapp, 2nd Surgn J J Hospital, 14th Nov 1873.

The following order is confirmed :—

Poona Horse—Regimental order, dated 1st Nov 1873, directing Capt Owen to resume his duties as 3rd Squadron Officer, continuing to perform those of Second Squadron Officer and Adjt in addition.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Surgn Maj W R Stuart (F Brigade) to England, per troopship, from date of departure to appear before a medical board—fit for duty with troops.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 8th November 1873.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 24th Oct 1873, directing Surg Major W Ashton, M S, to relieve Surg E F Boult, of the medical charge of the Allahabad Rest Camp, the latter officer on being relieved will return to duty with the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot.

Dated the 25th Oct 1873, directing Surg J Wilson, M D, doing duty 13th N I, to proceed to Cawnpore, for duty with the 56th N I.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 31st Oct 1873, appointing Surg W Fendon, 11th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge 17th N I, on the departure of Surg C H Joubert, M S, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 3rd Nov 1873, directing Brigade Genl W Payn, C B, to assume temporary command of the Division on the departure of Maj Genl F Hill, C B, to assume command of the Sirhind Division.

Sangor Division Order, dated the 27th Oct 1873, directing Surg W A Goldie, M D, sing duty 15th Madras N I, to proceed to Jhansie and to do duty with the 39th N I at that station.

Rawul pindee Brigade Order, dated the 13th Oct 1873, directing Surgeon J Young, M D, 14th N I, to afford medical aid to the 9th company Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties on the departure of Surgn Maj J W R Amesbury, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Dated the 24th Oct 1873, appointing Surgn J Young, M D, 14th N I, to the medical charge of the detachment 5th Bengal Cavalry, at Rawulpindee, with effect from the 21st Oct 1873, in addition to his other duties.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 15th Oct 1873, directing Col H Rind, R A, to assume command of the Brigade.

31st Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 29th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut J O'B Drury to act as Qmar, vice Qmar W M Sibbald, proceeding on leave to England.

2 6th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 30th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut H D F Okeden to officiate as Adjt, in the room of Lieut R Chesney, resigned.

62nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 21st Oct 1873, appointing Lieut H M Carter to be Asst Instructor in Musketry from the 23rd Oct 1873, until further orders.

109th Foot—Regimental orde, dated the 16th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut C A Cathcart to act as Pay and Qrmr to the detach d half battalion 4 Delhi, vice Lieut Capt J H Campbell, proceeding to England with time-expired men.

10th N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Oct 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt R F First Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Command :—

Capt R F First Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt W D Palmer, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt F W Barleman to revert to his appointment as Adj and offg Wing Officer.

17th N I.—Regimental order, dated the 14th Oct 1873, making the following appointments, with effect from the 11th idem, in room of Maj H J Walker, offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, on leave :—

Capt H I Wheler, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2 d in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut G Berkon, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

21st N I.—Regimental order dated the 16th Oct 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Maj J M Stewart, Wing Officer, from general leave :—

Lieut G H C Dyce, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut W Harris, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

23rd N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Oct 1873 appointing Lieut V G L Eyre, 1st Wing Subaltern, to offici te Qrmr, in addition to his other duties with effect from the 21st Sept 1873, vice Lieut S V Gowden Qrmr reported sick at Murree.

Sappe s and Miners—Regimental order, dated the 28th Oct 1873 appointing Lieut L F Frith R E, to officiate as Supt of Park and Field Train, with effect from the 13th Se t 1873, in the room of Capt B Blood, R E, proceeding to Simla on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Capt G Phillips, to remain at Umballa, on medical certificate from the 15th Oct to the 15th Nov, in extension.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col W J Bolton, C B, 19th Brigade) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt F Galloway, (No 3 Battery 23rd Brigade,) to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt J C Greene, (No 4 Battery 23rd Brigade), for one day, the 19th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Surgn Maj H Menzies, (16th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut (Local Cap) L E Miller, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut W S Sinkins, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to part of embarkation; and thence the England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Surgn Maj J G Leask, M D, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Sub-Lieut R F Garteide-Tipping, to Agra and the neighbouring stations, from the 1st Nov to the 31st Dec, on medical certificate.

59th Foot—Lieut J T A Drought, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 9th Nov 1873 to the 9th Feb 1874, in extension.

70th Foot—Lieut A E Crichton, from date of leaving regiment pending retirement from the service.

83rd Foot—Surgn Maj A R Hudson, M D, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a m dical board.

General List Infantry.—Captain R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subaltern 16th N I to Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from the 1st Sept to the 15th Dec.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg O T Duke, M D (in medical charge 3rd Punjab Cavalry,) from the 21st Sep to the 31st Oct 1873 on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department.—Vetry Surg H Farrel, (attached to the Royal Artillery, Ferozepore, to Dalhousie, from the 7th August to the 7th Dec on medical certificate.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Brevet Col the Hon D M Fraser, C B, A Brigade R H Ay, is directed to proceed to England and join the 12th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

To travel at the public expense.

C pt E S E Berkeley, S C, Brigade Major on the establishment, having returned from furlough on medical certificate, is posted to Meerut and directed to join.

The Board of Examiners, Fort William, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed on the 3rd Nov 1873, the tests specified agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Persian, under para 2407, Bengal Army Regulations—Surg W F Murray, M D, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Higher Standard in Hindustance—Brev Maj J O Travers, 17th Foot, Lieut T O FitzGerald, 2-19th Foot, and Lieut H C Lamb, 29th Foot.

The following ord rs are confirmed :—

8th Inf ntry Division order, dated the 28th Oct 1873, directing Surgn D A Leslie, M D, to return to Meean Meer, on handing over medical charge of time-expired men en-route to Bombay.

Lahore Divi ion order, dated the 29th Oct 1873, directing Surg C H Joubert, M S, to assume medical charge of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, on the arrival of the regiment at Lahore, as a temporary measure.

Gwalior District order, dated the 24th Oct 1873, appointing Surgn A P Preston, M D, E Battery A Brigade R H A, to the medical charge of station Staff, Morar, from the 1st Nov 1873, in addition to his other cuties.

Sangor District Order, dated the 27th Oct 1873, directing Surg W M Courtney to proceed to Saugor and take over medical charge of all Military details on the departure of the troops from that station.

Puchmurree Station Order, dated the 30th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut and Local Capt T T Irvine, 44th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt G W Smith, officiating in another appointment.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 3rd Nov 1873, appointing Capt E M Forbes, offg Wing Officer, 39th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H W C Bulkeley, 109th Foot, relieved.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 4th Nov 1873, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col F G Stainforth, 17th N I, consequent on the departure of Maj Gen P Hill, C B, to the command of the Sirhind Division.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 4th Nov 1873, directing Surgn Edward Palmer to proceed to Dayrah for duty with the Depot 2nd Goorkhas, on departure of the regiment to the Camp of Exercise.

37th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 14th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut A R Hennell to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry from the 13th instant, inclusive.

40th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 24th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut W H Moberly to be Asst Offig Instructor of Musketry, from that date.

54th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 26th Oct 1873, appointing Capt W P Hodnett to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 15th instant, in addition to his other duties.

24th N I—Regimental order, dated the 3rd Nov 1873, making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, in room of Lieut P H Wallerstein (Qrmr,) offg Adt, left sick at Meean Meer, and being about to proceed on sick leave :—

Lieut C S Hogge, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut J Money S mon, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

30th Punjab N I—Reg mental order, dated the 16th Oct 1873, making the following offic appointments, vice Lieut W G C Halkett, Adjt, proceeded on furlough :—

Lieut G F Young, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt H W Webster, Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as Qrmr.

4th N I.—Regimental order, dated the 21st Oct 1873, making the following appointment consequent on the departure on furlough of Col J M. Nuttall C B, Commandant, wi h effect from the 22nd idem :—

Maj A Cory, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj E Lightfoot, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt F H Williams, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

Mr. C F Elliott, Asst Conservator of Forests, Rawulpindee Division, has obtained f rlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, together with the subsidiary leave, with effect from the 12th Nov 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E Sparling, Asst Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Division, is appointed to the charge of the Rawulpindee Division, in addition to his other duties, as a temp rary arrangement.

Surg A Stephen, Offg Civil Surgeon, Shahpore, received charge as Supt of the Jail, at that station, from Mr. R Crossley, on the 3rd November 1873.

Capt A F P Harcourt, Offg Depy Comr. Karnal, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that station, from Mr. M L Dames, on the 3rd Nov 1873.

Capt R P Nisbet, on being relieved of the charge of the Rawulpindee District, is appointed to officia e as Depy Comr of Lahore.

Mr. C R Hawkins, on being relieved of the charge of the Lahore District by Capt Nisbet, will return to Jhelum.

Surg Major J C Penny, M D, Civil Surg. having reported his return from furlough on the 8th Nov 1873, is allowed the usual ordinary leave of absence to enable him to join his appointment.

Dr. Penny is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Umballa.

Capt C S Baily, R E, 11th Punjab Foot, Comdg at Shahdr, is invested with powers, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Subathoo, to try breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations, said powers to be exercised during such time as he may be in command of the station.

Mr J G Cordery, having reported his return from special leave on urgent private affairs on the 9th Nov 1873, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Comr, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 9th Nov, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, Lovdianah, having reported his return to India from furlough on the 1st Oct 1873, was allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr A C Marshall, Extra Asst Comr, Montgomery, has obtained leave on medical certificate for two years, top ther with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 15th of Feb 1874.

Mr T G Wilkinson, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr Donald.

Surgn-Maj C E Raddock, Offg Civil Surgeon of Umballa, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Surg Maj R S Bateson, as a temporary measure, on the 1st Nov 1873.

Surgn-Maj J Henderson, M D, returned from special duty and received charge of the Lahore Central Jail on the 14th Nov 1873.

Surg W P Warburton, M D, Offg Supt of the Lahore Central Jail, will revert to his substantive appointment of Civil Surgeon of Jullundhur.

Mr H C Fan-hawe, Asst Comr, is posted to the Ferozpore Distr ct

Mr R Crossley, Civil Surg of Jhang, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that Station, from Mr G Lewis, Extra Asst Comr, on the 5th Nov 1873.

Maj F M Birch, Offg Dpty Comr, Montgomery, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr E O Tronson, Offg Dist. Supt of Police, Muzaffergurh, is allowed leave to Europe on private affairs for six months. The usual subsidiary leave is also sanctioned.

Mr J Allsop, Asst Dist. of Police, Umballa to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, in the 4th grade, at Muzaffergurh.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for thirty da s, on medical certificate, is granted to Capt James Charles, R A, Comdt Peshawur Mountain Battery, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcu ta and appear before a Medical Board.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

29th Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated 5th Nov 1873, directing Capt J B Sla r, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Capt H M Pratt, proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough to Europe.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 23rd Oct 1873, directing Capt W W Anderson to officiate as Wing Officer, as a tem orary arrangement, vice Capt Codrington, proceeded on leave, and to continue to officiate as Qrmr until further orders.

Mr. R W E Greeu, Asst Eng. 1st Grade, 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, from the 17th Nov 1873 or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The privilege leave for 65 days granted to Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Division Baree Doab Canal, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. R W E Green, Asst Eng. 1st Grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Baree Doab Canal, rejoined his appointment.

Mr. R W E Greeu, Asst Eng. 1st Grade, 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, from the 17th Nov 1873 or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major E L Earle, R A C., Supg Eng, made over, and Mr. E C Palmer, Offig Supg Engr took over, charge of the Upper Baree Doab Circle on the forenoo n of the 1st Nov 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Nov. 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	packet
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 4 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded **via Brindisi,** "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by e senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 8	Monday	Dec. 22
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday ..... Dec. 13

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing

already given has called forth the obvious criticism that it is no wonder the French troops were beaten if the regulations of their staff were so lax that orders decisive of the fate of the battle could be given verbally and with such carelessness as to leave their meaning obscure, instead of being committed to writing. As in our own case at Balaklava, it is evident that "some one has blundered" about an important order, but the Marshal cannot be condemned to death on that account, or what general would be safe? I have not seen any mention in the papers of the chivalrous conduct of Captain Brackenbury, the well known English military critic, in connection with the trial of Marshal Bazaine. Captain Brackenbury had written in French, a language with which he is as familiar as with English, a book about the war of 1870, entitled *Les Maréchaux de France*. This book was ready for publication in Paris when Mac-Mahon's Government determined to prosecute Bazaine; and Captain Brackenbury at once wrote to his publisher withdrawing the book from publication, and persisted in this honourable act of self-sacrifice in spite of the urgent remonstrances of the Parisian publisher. It is to be hoped that, after the trial is over, Captain Brackenbury's book may yet be permitted to see the light. Lieutenant Maurice has been permitted to make use of a portion of it for his new edition of the *Wellington Prize Essay*; and the interesting extracts he gives whet one's appetite for the whole work.

The English press has left almost unnoticed the obvious inconsistency between the policy of Mr. John Bright and that of his colleagues as regards our possessions on the West Coast of Africa. The origin of the Ashantee war was the greed of the Colonial Office for more territory on the West Coast. The Dutch tempted Lord Kimberley with the offer of a bit of land in exchange for a protectorate, which he, like most English Ministers, was too ignorant of geography and history to understand the real value of; and he closed with the offer at once, fancying he had made a good bargain, and never dreaming that he was giving mortal offence to the Ashantees. Now Mr. Bright appears on the scene, and says—"The sooner we get rid of all our possessions on that coast, the better I shall be pleased." Could the bitterest enemy of the Ministry have pronounced a more emphatic censure on the policy that led to the war? Mr. Bright's sentiment, you will see, tallies exactly with that expressed by Lord Stanley,—with the affectation of rude, almost brutal frankness, which makes our fat citizens rub their hands with delight and say, "Ah! here's common sense for you at last,"—in the now famous phrase, "we have got black fellows enough already, and we don't want any more." Indeed, if public men of high rank were not chiefly influenced by passion in taking sides in public life, Lord Stanley and Mr. Bright should be colleagues in the same Cabinet; for they are of one mind on most questions of home and foreign policy.

The English diplomatists whose highest idea of foreign policy is to do nothing themselves and to prevent everybody else from doing anything have been a little premature in congratulating themselves on the falling through of Reuter's Persian concession. I have seen this week a telegram from Teheran stating that the ex-Grand Vizier has been appointed to look after the execution of the works specified in the concession. No doubt, the Shah means to hold the Minister responsible for the proper carrying out of an agreement sanctioned originally through his influence, but the appointment shows that His Majesty feels himself bound to carry out on his part also the terms of the concession. I cannot understand why the Foreign Office and the India Office should be apparently so anxious to see Reuter fail in his enterprise. Because the Baron was prudent enough to secure his concession before saying a word about the matter to the English Embassy at Teheran, our diplomatic representatives in Persia seem to have avenged themselves for this slight to their *amour propre* by diligently spreading the rumour that Reuter has the most sinister designs and that he is simply an agent in the pay of Russia. Only a few days ago a gentleman supposed to know something of high affairs of State solemnly assured me that he knew for a fact that Reuter was working for Russia. Yet surely this charge is sufficiently disproved by the fact that Reuter had no sooner obtained his concession than he hastened to offer it to Lord Granville, who civilly refused to have anything to say to it, and to the Duke of Argyll, who was much too great a man in his own estimation even to condescend to see the Baron. The opportunity so often longed for by Sir Henry Rawlinson and other statesmen who under stands Eastern politics, of constructing a railway through Persia to India at a safe distance from the Russian frontier, was placed within the reach of our Ministers, but they, to use their own words, "failed to see the advantage to England" of such a line of railway. Not only so, but, when Reuter proposed to begin with small things, by building a line from Teheran down to a point on the Karun, whence the river is navigable to the Persian Gulf, so as to counterbalance the line now in construction from Resht on the Caspian to Teheran, the English Government refused to give any kind of help, even towards completing the survey of the line. The Baron now has finally given up the hope of getting any support from English Ministers, and he intends to form an International Commission with its head-quarters at Berne or Brussels, to invite subscriptions from capitalists of all nations for the works to be undertaken in Persia. As he cannot get the political aid of England, he seems resolved to trust to his own good fortune to secure him against the caprices of the Shah; and one cannot but wish him all success in his arduous labours. He has only to wait a few years, and he will find England eager to offer him any terms to do what he voluntarily proposed to do last year. An overland line through Turkey and Persia to India is not only a State necessity in the interest of our Indian Empire; it is also required for the purpose of opening the shortest way of communication between England and Australia. Anyone who has travelled recently in a P. and O. steamer carrying the Australian mail must have been struck with the rapid development of traffic between the mother-country and the colonies in the Southern Seas. Nothing could be more marked than the contrast between the weary, jaded-looking Anglo-Indians, and the jolly, thriving Australians, most of them travelling in families and seeming to enjoy life as heartily in their new homes as they could do in the old country. These Australians produce and consume per head fifty times as much as the natives of India; and the day is not far distant when, with its rapidly multiplying English population, Australia will be by far the best market in the East for English goods, and when the travellers going to and from in the year between England and Australia will be counted by tens of thousands. Imagine, then, the pressure which will be brought to bear within the next twenty years from both England and the Colonies to compel the sluggish Asiatic nations to open for them a highroad of trade from Constantinople to the southernmost point of India. Middle-aged men may fairly expect to live to see the day when a great Imperial railway will run from Peshawur down through the centre of India to a new port constructed in the Gulf of Manaar, while from Peshawur westwards the line will be continued through the dreaded Khyber Pass, Afghanistan, and Persia, to Bagdad and Constantinople. Such a line would benefit India, if only by opening to native traders the means of escaping a dreaded sea voyage, and of travelling by land to sell their goods even in the most distant markets of the West. It is the Indian fear of the sea that exposes the country to the enormous economic disadvantage of having all its carrying trade in the hands of foreigners. Once do away with the shortsighted policy of keeping India hermetically sealed all along her northern frontier, once give Indian merchants free overland commerce with Northern Asia and Europe, and the prosperity of the country will quickly increase. I don't know what objection is even urged now against the making of an overland line, except that to travel by rail for long distances is very fatiguing. But, by the common consent of all travellers who have made the journey from Bombay to Calcutta, the G. I. P. Railway has succeeded in solving the problem, how to enable people to travel thousands of miles comfortably by train; and what can be done between Bombay and Calcutta can be done between Bombay and London.

As this letter, though dated from London, has been written on the way out to Bombay, perhaps you will allow me to conclude it with some notes of travel made during the voyage. Let me, in the first place, now that so many men come home on three months' leave, and that every day is of importance to them, correct the popular error that it is dangerous to risk coming on to Brindisi from Turin by the same train that carries the Indian mails. It is impossible, owing to French spitefulness, to travel all the way through from London with the mails—and perhaps few people would care to undergo the fatigue of such a journey—but one can leave London by the night mail on Thursday, twenty-four hours in advance of the mail, and get twenty-four hours' rest on the way to Brindisi. Thus: the London mail reaches Paris on Friday morning. Staying at Paris twelve hours, you go on by the night express on Friday to Turin, reaching the latter city at 6 P.M. on Saturday. Most Indian travellers go straight on without waiting at Turin, thus making a terribly tedious journey of 50 hours from Paris to Brindisi, for the Saturday evening train from Turin does not reach Brindisi till late on Sunday night. If, however, you break the journey at Turin by sleeping Saturday night there, you can go on refreshed by the 6 A.M. train on Sunday, which is a special train to carry the Indian mail, and which does the journey to Brindisi in 22 hours instead of 27. This is, moreover, by far the most comfortable train to travel by. An English-speaking courier travels with the mail, expressly to look after the comfort of passengers, and, on reaching Brindisi, you are taken in the railway carriage right down to the quay, and your luggage is conveyed to the P. and O. Agent's office, so that you have nothing to do but walk on board the steamer.

We were hurried through Egypt in quarantine, and I must say that the arrangements at Alexandria were execrably bad. We were sent ashore to wait three hours under a shed before the train started; and, instead of providing each passenger on board with enough to eat on the road (as travellers in quarantine are not allowed to stop at the railway stations to buy anything), the P. and O. people sent packets of sandwiches and loaves of bread ashore by the stewards to be scrambled for. A great lump of cold meat was also sent, and it was enough to make one loathe such food to see a ravenous crowd of people tearing away pieces of it like so many wild beasts. Many passengers were left without supplies altogether, and for my part I thought myself lucky to get a small loaf to last me the day, and half the heel of a cheese—the other half was carried off by Archbishop Vaughan, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, who like myself had waited in all humility and with some disgust till nearly the whole of the cheese was gone. The train was composed, as usual, of filthy carriages, and ran across to Suez at the usual rate of 15 to 18 miles an hour. Is it not scandalous that no pressure is put on the Khedive to make him work this railway properly? Why are there no clean and comfortable sleeping carriages on the line; and why does not the express train do the distance of 220 miles in eight instead of eleven or twelve hours? The mails and passengers ought invariably to be carried through without worry or discomfort in twelve hours from ship to ship; and the Khedive is too sensible of the valuable nature of the Indian traffic not to do all in his power to accommodate it, if only the matter were properly brought before him.

At Suez we were put on board the Behar, with the result that it took us eight days and a half to make the voyage down the Red Sea to Aden. There is no doubt we had unusually bad weather, there being a strong head wind against us nearly the whole way. But the Mirzapore, which left Suez twelve hours after us, got into Aden two days before us, so that the ship we were in was to blame, not the weather, for the delay. The P. and O. Agent at Aden, in fact, admitted, in answer to a formal remonstrance from many of the passengers, that the ship was too light when she left Suez for her screw to work properly, and that she has not sufficient power to be a fit ship to run on the Bombay line. This is the Behar's last voyage with the Bombay mail, as she goes round to China next month to be employed on that station. She was, indeed, according to the Agent, only sent with the mail this time because she must go to Bombay on her way to China. It is for the Post Office to consider whether this excuse is sufficient or not. For my part, I did not sign the remonstrance, because the Behar is a very comfortable ship to travel in, and it appears to me to be no part of the business of individual passengers to do the duty of the Post Office by demanding that the P. and O. Company shall carry Her Majesty's mails at the contract rate of speed. In cases of gross neglect the Postmaster General has his remedy, and it is for public opinion, not for the chance passengers by any particular ship, to compel him to put it in force. What seems to me far more deserving of consideration than the shortcomings of the Behar is the general question, What ought to be the rate of speed for ships carrying the Indian mail? The present rate of 9½ knots on the Indian side is simply laughable. All the new ships of the P. and O. Company can do their twelve, thirteen, and fourteen knots an hour regularly; and 12 knots an hour, or 300 miles a day, would be a reasonable speed for the Government to insist upon in any new contract or any modification of the old one. The new line of steamers from San Francisco to Australia is to run regularly at this speed, and the P. and O. Company must keep up the same pace on their Australian line (in fact I believe some of their steamers do so already), if they would not lose the Melbourne contract altogether. Why, then, should India be condemned to form an exception to the rule, that the mails ought to be conveyed as quickly as possible to their destination? Why should Bombay always remain a three weeks' journey from London, while Melbourne is practically brought nearer to the English capital every year? We pay enough postage in all conscience, on our letters and papers, to deserve to be as well served even as the Americans are by the Cunard line: yet our apathetic Government looks calmly on while the mails take 21 days on the voyage out, when it is perfectly practicable to carry them in 17 days. There are, in round numbers, 3,800 miles of sea between Brindisi and Bombay. At three hundred miles a day, that distance ought to be sailed over by mail steamers in *thirteen* days. I have allowed no time for stopping at Aden to coal, because the new steamers can easily make a ten days' voyage from Bombay to Suez without entering Aden harbour to coal; it would only be necessary for them to ease their engines for half an hour in passing, in order to put the Aden mail on board a harbour tug. Well, then, add to the thirteen days for the sea voyage half a day for the transit through Egypt and 2½ days for the journey from Brindisi to London, and you get a total of *sixteen* days. I believe there is not an officer in the P. and O. Company's service who will not admit that for at least nine months of the year, when the Indian and Red Seas are usually as calm as a millpond, the mails might be carried with the greatest ease from London to Bombay, and *vice versa*, in sixteen days. Allow a day, however, for margin, and it would still be possible for the mail to leave London or Bombay each Friday evening and be delivered in Bombay or London the following Monday fortnight. This is no dream of what might be done, but a simple statement, based on admitted facts, of what can and ought to be done; and, if the Anglo-Indian community has any spirit in it, it will at once commence a vigorous agitation to effect this saving of four days' time in the carriage of the overland mail. I need not say that I am in favour of having the through railway constructed also; but, before entering on new schemes, the Government ought to take care, even, if that be necessary, at the cost of an increase of the subsidy, to make the existing service as nearly perfect as possible. Anglo-Indians seem to fancy that it is premature to raise any discussion about a contract which has yet a good many years to run; but the P. and O. directors are too prudent not to yield to the pressure of a strongly pronounced public opinion. Besides, if the Government and the public wait till the existing contract expires before taking action, several years will be wasted in negotiation before any fresh settlement is made. The proper course is to give notice immediately of what is required, and to invite competition *at least three years before the contract expires*, unless the P. and O. Company show itself anxious to do what is right.

We were spectators in the Red Sea of one of the most brilliant displays of lightning that I have ever seen. I say "spectators," for, luckily for us, our ship was out of the storm, and we sat on deck enjoying the spectacle as if we had been in a theatre. The whole of the north-west quarter of the horizon was shrouded by a thick black cloud which hung like a curtain from sea to sky, and behind this cloud, from what seemed to be the revolving centre of the storm, vivid flashes of lightning shot out incessantly in all directions athwart the gloom. Away to the south, meanwhile, the heavens were clear and the stars shining brightly. Nothing could be more beautiful (the epithet seems badly chosen, but there is nothing awful in such a storm, when one is too far distant to hear the thunder) than the way in which at times the chain lightning issued forth in streams of fire, which traversed the sky simultaneously north, ward in several lines parallel to the horizon, gathering fresh electric force on their way, and finally dying away to the eastwards, while the air seemed aglow all around us. The forked lightning darted downwards and upwards, taking at times the most fantastic forms. One splendid flash rose to the highest point in the heavens, and there twisted itself into a crown of fire, which in a moment burst, discharging countless jets and spears of flame towards all points of the compass. It was like the final shower of rockets on a fireworks night at the Crystal Palace, only incomparably grander and more brilliant. There can be no doubt that we have lately had some remarkable weather in the Red Sea. On the Friday night before we reached Aden, when something went wrong with the Behar's engines and we had to stop for six hours, the wind blew from the south with a violence surpassing anything I have felt in the Indian Ocean, though I have made two voyages across against the monsoon; and the Behar was obliged to turn round and sail before the wind till the machinery was mended.

At Aden I got some interesting information regarding the recent aggressions of the Turks and Egyptians on the coasts of the Red Sea. The Assistant Agent, Captain Prideaux, had gone in the Kwangtung to Makulla to arrange matters with the chief of that place, who has lately, in a fit of absence of mind, sold to the Turkish Governor of Yemen a piece of land he had previously sold to the English Government. The Turkish aggression at Labej, a district to the north of Aden, from which our garrison gets supplies in time of peace and might be attacked by an enemy in time of war, is more serious. Labej is described to me as possessing a most fruitful soil, and the Sultan, who is under our protection, is not wanting in energy, for he is growing excellent cotton from seed imported from America. The Sultan's brother, having chosen to go into rebellion, gave up a fort in Labej to Turkish troops, who have occupied it and claim the sovereignty of the territory for their master at Constantinople. The Political Agent at Aden sent out a field force at the end of last month to protect the Sultan of Labej and our own interests. The force consists of 150 men of the 105th Europeans, 150 of the 2nd Native Grenadiers, 35 Artillerymen with a howitzer and a 6-pounder Armstrong drawn by mules, 40 Sappers and Miners, and the Aden troop of horse, all under the command of Colonel Mackenzie. Since it went out the force has acted only as a corps of observation. The engineers have employed their time, however, in making a road through the sand, which is so deep for half the distance from Labej to Aden that the casks of porter sent out to the troops stuck on the way and could not be conveyed to Labej till a road was made. Colonel Mackenzie came into camp on Saturday, the 15th inst., to learn how long it was probable this inaction would last; and, from what I heard, it is likely that some definite course of action has at last been resolved upon. General Schneider has been very busy exchanging telegrams for a month with the Foreign Office and the Government of India; and it was understood at Aden that Lord Granville had caused the Sublime Porte to send out orders to its troops to evacuate Labej. As it was possible, however, that these orders might not be obeyed, a Turkish man-of-war having come into Aden about the middle of this month after landing, it is said, 1,000 fresh soldiers on the coast, reinforcements were to be sent to our little army at Labej and instructions given to the officer commanding to blow up the fort held by the Turks on the 20th instant. In face of such a threat, there can be no doubt that the Turks would promptly evacuate the fort. The field force was then to march along the coast as far as Sheik Said, opposite Perim (where the French tried lately to establish themselves, but found the place not worth keeping), and to blow up all the forts on the road, so as to clear the country within a reasonable distance of Aden. It is certainly desirable to take these precautions, for the big 12 ton guns sent to Aden have not been placed in position yet, for want of gun-carriages, and the whitey-brown paper fortifications which look so imposing could be knocked to pieces in a few hours by modern artillery.

H.M.S. Wolverine was anchored in Aden harbour when the Behar left, having been despatched from India at the request of General Schneider. It was hoped, but not thought probable, that she would be sent across to Berbera, on the African coast, to see what the Egyptians are doing there. Berbera is the principal market from which Aden is supplied with cattle, sheep, ivory, ostrich feathers, skins, &c., and it has always been open to us under the rule of native chiefs who paid no allegiance to anyone, thought Egypt occasionally went through the ceremony of sending a ship-of-war to claim the sovereignty. Since the Abyssinian war, however, in which our troops were good enough to prepare the way for the extension of the Egyptian Empire to the Equator, the Khedive has been busily engaged in picking up the spoils we foolishly threw away; and, while Baker has conducted an expedition for him inland, Munzinger and others have been engaged in bringing the whole sea coast under the actual and immediate control of the Egyptian ruler. Egyptian troops have now been landed at Berbera, and the place formally occupied and annexed to the dominions of the Khedive. Many people will ask, What does this matter to us? It matters this much, that Egypt is now the great mart for the purchase of slaves brought from Central Africa, and that, according to Sir Bartle Frere, the demand for slaves in that country and in Turkey is constantly on the increase, and is regularly fed by means of cargoes of slaves conveyed up the Red Sea under the Turkish or Egyptian flag. The extension of the Egyptian Empire means, therefore, the extension of the slave-trade, which I presume England is still in earnest in wishing to put down. I say nothing of the political danger of allowing a strong Mussulman power to gain the mastery of the coast of the Red Sea, and to erect a really formidable barrier in Egypt to free communication between England and India. The men who created our Indian Empire would have been alarmed at the possibility of having the road to England placed at the mercy of a Mussulman Prince, but in these days of unlimited political credulity we should of course scorn to distrust so enlightened a prince as Ismail Pasha.

The murder of Lieutenant M'Causland, R. N., is the latest incident reported to show the anxiety of the Arabs further down the African Coast to help us in suppressing the slave-trade. It is quite plain that we can never effectually carry out the provisions of the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar until we have settlements of our own on the East Coast.

The Dalhousie, Captain Warner, which was waiting at Aden to bring down to Bombay volunteers for Indian service from the 105th, which is ordered home, had on board a large quantity of ammunition, including a supply of Snider cartridges, which is to be forwarded from Bombay to Yakoub Beg of Yarkand. The Envoy of the Yarkand prince brought the ammunition when he was at Constantinople, and it was brought down to Aden in a Turkish frigate. The rifles have, I suppose, already been sent on.

Among the passengers to Calcutta by the Mirzapore was Mr. Arthur Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. Crawford is likely, I am told, to be appointed to a Commissionership in Assam under Colonel Keatinge, and I am sure every one in Bombay will be glad that a man who, whatever his faults, has so many fine qualities, should have another opportunity of showing how much good there is in him.

J. M. M.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A PRIVATE of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, named John Rose, a deserter, was arrested in Bombay on Saturday by Mr. Inspector Raymond, and handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

THE 2nd Queen's will, on departure from Sattara, leave an officer in charge of the families left behind at that station. This officer will assume command at Sattara on the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher. A sufficient number of men to furnish the Arsenal and other necessary guards will remain at Sattara.

H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers will detach six trained army signallers to Poorundhur, to undergo a course of instruction in the use of the heliograph prior to the Camp of Exercise. If possible, of this detail one at least should be a non-commissioned officer who should be in charge of the party, and none but thoroughly trained signallers should be sent. The detail to proceed as soon as possible, and should be provided with riding mules or camels under the orders of the Assistant Quarter-Master-General P. D. A., who will make all arrangements.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette.)

India Office, 31st October, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Arthur Fiske, 1st Regiment. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Lieutenant James Beverley Lynch, 37th Regiment. Dated 22nd October, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Reginald Macregor, 96th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CROPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Walter Wightwick Haywood, Bombay Infantry. Dated 31st October, 1869.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Layard Livingston Fenton, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th January, 1870.

Lieutenant Frank Abbott, 89th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Henry Hay, 17th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis William Snell, 76th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Alfred James Phayre Nuthall, 83rd Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward Deedes Newnham Smith, 18th Hussars. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Thomas Hope, 18th Hussars. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant William Coles, 105th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward Chamier Kellie, 10th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Andrew W. M. Proudfoot, 76th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

PAREL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

	Rs.	P.
Messrs. Dadabhoy Charjee	15	0
D. Bomanjee	5	0
Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory	2	4

MEMORIAL OF PASSENGERS BY THE "BEHAR."

THE following letter has been forwarded to Captain Henry:—

S. S. Behar, 23rd November 1873.

To the Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers by the Behar, have the honour to request that you will forward, to the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Company in London, this reply to a letter received from the Company's Agent at Aden, on the 16th instant, on the occasion of a protest then made by us against the employment of the Behar in her present condition.

2. Copies of that letter and of the protest of the passengers accompany this.

3. The present voyage of the Behar seems to us to prove that she cannot steam efficiently against even a moderate head-wind; and that, consequently, she is not such a vessel as should have been employed by the P. and O. S. N. Company on the line between Suez and Bombay.

4. It is admitted that the machinery of the Behar has on other occasions, during the present year, been found inefficient. That her engines were stopped on this voyage for repairs for some hours on the night of the 14th instant (during which time she drifted back on her course in a part of the Red Sea dangerous under such circumstances) seems also to show that her machinery is still in an unsatisfactory state.

5. The Behar left Suez about midnight of the 7th November with a fair wind, but as she ran southward gradually lost it, and met with a head-wind, which, however, never rose to the height of even a moderate gale, and may be described as nothing more than a fresh breeze with occasional squalls. The sea was never very heavy during the voyage, subsiding each day as the wind slackened; and had the Behar been in an efficient state as regards steam power, she would have made the passage to Aden with ease, instead of being delayed in the southern part of the Red Sea, where the wind, generally prevailing at this season, was strongest. The ship's inefficiency may have made the weather appear bad, but whatever the Company's Agent at Aden may mean by "unprecedented" weather we cannot admit that she encountered anything like a storm, or anything more than moderate winds, adverse though they were.

6. In confirmation of this view we refer to the voyage of H. M. troop-ship Jumna, which left Suez many hours after the Behar and passed her on the 15th inst., and of the P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Mirzapore, which left Suez on the 8th inst. about ten hours after the Behar, passed her on the third day, and reached Aden on the 13th inst. A small iron steamer also left Suez after the Behar, and arrived at Aden almost simultaneously with her. Had the weather been very bad, it is difficult to suppose that these vessels would not have been affected in a greater degree by it.

7. The Behar took between eight and nine days to get from Suez to Aden, arriving there on the 16th inst., and having run daily the distances noted below:—1st day, 226 miles; 2nd day, 205 miles; 3rd day, 180 miles; 4th day, 140 miles; 5th day, 143 miles; 6th day, 106 miles; 7th day, 65 miles; 8th day, 150 miles.

8. The above facts may perhaps raise a doubt whether the P. and O. S. N. Company, in providing such a vessel as the Behar, have complied in a reasonable degree with the requirement of the Postal contract, viz. "to supply an efficient vessel of adequate size and speed" (see clause 3): and whether the Behar has not for some time ceased to be a vessel that cannot "perform the voyage from Suez to Bombay in 313 hours" as required for the mail service. The passengers, however, at all events, feel that, with regard to what has been held out by the P. and O. S. N. Company, the vessel is not such a one as should have been employed on this line.

9. Part of the Agent's letter refers to means adopted for facilitating the voyage from Aden to Bombay by increasing the ship's ballast; but although the better immersion of the screw (which should have been provided for at Suez) was an improvement, the fact that the vessel is weak and inefficient under steam, and is very slow even in the finest weather, remains unaltered. To reckon upon fine weather as a matter of course, at any time of the year, would be unjustifiable; and we cannot but feel that even if the employment of the Behar in its present condition has not been an infringement of the postal contract—a point on which we give no opinion—it is hardly fair to passengers, who are led to rely upon the dates of arrival fixed thereby—which dates are advertised by the Company, and in many cases afford an inducement to persons to proceed by the Company's steamers.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Sd.) Charles Pontifex, Judge, High Court, Calcutta.
J. G. Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers.
Charles Boulnois, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.
N. Stuart Alexander, Bengal Civil Service.
F. W. Swinhoe, Colonel, R. A.
T. E. Tennant, Major, Dy. I. G. of Police.
G. G. Risa.
T. P. Vlasto.
H. Ward, 60th Rifles.
J. Cameron, Madras Civil Service.
Ernest Tye, Supt. Land Mortgage Bank.
J. M. Glass.
J. G. White, Bombay Civil Service.
C. E. Demetriade.
Evan A. Jack, Calcutta.
T. M. Higginson, Captain 2nd B. C.
M. R. Wyer, Bombay.
— Fairley, Rangoon.
T. F. Dowden, Captain, Royal Engineers.
H. Reiuholt, Calcutta.
G. Jeannel.
M. Van. Tugger, Bengal.
Geo. P. Clapp, U. S.
D. Vicomte de Gouy d'Arcy.
G. Benoit, de Paris.
R. C. W. Mitford, 14th Bengal Lancers.
A. Wells Chapman.
S. Doig, E. Engineer, P. W. D.

RAO BAHADOOR GOPALRAO HURRY'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Row Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry's letter must, as you state in a recent article, be humiliating to all parties concerned. But less so, Sir, I am sure, all honourable men will feel to Gopalrao Hurry than to any one else. Row many of us are there, white and black, with sense enough of truth, and courage sufficient to speak it who would, *aye who could* write to the Bombay Government?—

"I therefore think that it would be a farce for me to appear as a witness for and at the expense of the public, when a considerable, and intelligent, portion of that public not only disapproves of my doing so, but is sure to persecute me by excommunication, against which no human ingenuity in India has yet devised a remedy, and no law of the land or earthly power can give any protection."

This is solemn truth spoken in season with consistent dignity. Who shall measure and fix the blame due, for a state of savagery against which no human ingenuity in India has yet devised a remedy, and no law of the land or earthly power can give protection!

Admit that caste is the root of the evil. Touch merely one phase of it, and admit also, that the white man is tied and bound with caste fetters. Then turn on him and tell him to cast out at least the mote from his own eye before he remove the beam from his brother's eye. Your article tells us, Sir, how Moroba Canoba and his wife perished miserably, drowned in a well, under circumstances of grave suspicion, which were not fearlessly enquired into. Is the sin against this brave man entirely on the side of his countrymen? To an outrageous extent it is, if they indeed murdered him. Nevertheless, our much-vaunted civilization helped him marvellously little, looking on perhaps conscience-stricken, if sensitiveness enough to appreciate nearly similar failings be conceded. For is not the pettiness of our social tyranny ransacked to afflict a white man with penalties who marries, as vulgarity saith, "beneath him?" while liberty, individual, social, political is what it is here, and very much so in Europe (a big word in mouths of small men), I can well understand Gopalrao Hurry's action and writing in defence of it. It is honourable to stand on the same platform with him and sign myself

A WHITE MAN.

P. S.—A sagacious old book says—"There are some malicious, spiteful people, that take so much pleasure in the design of trusting others as not to feel and understand that they only hurt themselves. This is the case of those that will be trying masteries with their superiors and biting of that which is too hard for their teeth; but this is no better than downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt and to contend where we are sure to be worsted." Thoughts like these may have actuated Gopalrao Hurry. So also most Government servants would sign this letter as I have done, by a *nomme de plume*. Though here perhaps may be an extreme of caution unnecessary. For have we not a concussion in the Parell heavens well nigh eclipsing the great diamond of the sky?

THE KUPOLE BUNNIA'S CASTE DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure that you will willingly afford me the opportunity of correcting two or three errors which exist in your article of Saturday last, regarding the caste dispute amongst the Kupole Bunnias which now awaits the decision of the Mahajuns of the various sects of Bunnias in Bombay.

About the excommunication of the late Girdhur Premjee you say—"He was accordingly put out of caste, some say in all sincerity, whilst others aver that the sentence was pronounced simply as a threat to induce him to give up his mistress." The sentence of caste excommunication was passed upon the late Girdhur Premjee, not by the heads of the Kupole Bunnias in Bombay, but by the Mahajuns of Bhewndy, who forwarded a notice of their decision to Bombay, remarking at the same time that they had made all due enquiry into the nature of the charges brought by the caste against the accused and that the accusations were fully established. On receipt of this notice a caste meeting was held in Bombay, and the sentence was approved by the whole caste and carried into effect.

Again, you say, that Girdhur came to Bombay after his excommunication "and none of his caste men took any notice of his conduct, *but admitted him to all their dinners*." I have italicised the words, which are not borne out by fact: the late Girdhur was never admitted to a caste dinner after his excommunication.

Regarding the pregnancy ceremony connected with Girdhur's lawful wife, your narrative says he "came down to Bombay (from Khandalla) with his wife and gave dinners to his caste men. These were partaken of with hearty good cheer." Not by his caste men, is all I desire to say.

The excommunication sentence against Girdhur certainly embraced his wife and child; it could not be otherwise. But after the death of Girdhur, you say, "the widow went round from house to house, and from one sheet to another, to implore forgiveness and seek re-admission; but no one took pity on her." This is true, so far as the appeal to be re-admitted is concerned, but untrue that "no one took pity on her." The heads of the caste pitied the widow and expressed their willingness to re-admit her to the caste if her friends would make the usual application. This her friends and advisers refused to do, and the onus rests upon them, and upon them alone.

The orphan child of the late Girdhur is now the cause of the caste dispute, and at a late dinner given by some of the caste, you say that "one Jeena Mucun, the Gor of the caste, taking compassion on the girl, took her round to each and all who were assembled, and asked if they had any objection to her partaking of the caste dinner, which step is a tacit admission that she belongs to it. No one raised a dissenting voice, and the girl accordingly dined." To this I would say that the assembled caste men were perfectly well aware that their proceedings were not only irregular, but a mockery of the very serious ceremony of re-admitting a Kupole Bunnia to the caste. The Gor is only a servant of the caste, who possesses no authority of the kind that is claimed for him; moreover, in the ceremony of re-admission, the women of the caste are required to dine with the girl. This was not done. The child was fed in private and apart from the caste fellows. The assembled caste men did not dissent from the proposal to admit the child, neither did they agree to it in the usual way. And, lastly, the small penance which should have been demanded, and which has never before been left out of the ceremony of re-admission, was altogether ignored. It is of the greatest consequence to observe that caste itself is completely gone if nothing is to be done on the occasion of a re-admission except to allow the out-casted one to dine in a corner of the room. I take no notice of the absence on this occasion of the recognized head men of the caste. They must have known that the object of the meeting was not to uphold their authority but to bring it into contempt, and hence their absence. There was no difference in the whole caste about the admission of the girl; every one wished that; but one party was desirous to provoke a feud, and, that party now claims the sympathy of the public, because they deck themselves out in the garb of reformers.

You say very truly that "to Europeans the conduct of the orthodox side must appear really cruel, but in all caste matters cruelty is a distinguishing feature, and all friends of humanity will welcome the day when the bonds of such tyranny can be shaken off with impunity." This contains the true sting of your article. The conduct of the so-called orthodox side is made to appear cruel to the European, and the European believes in the cruelty of the orthodox side. But on closer acquaintance the orthodox party will be found to be more sinned against than sinning, and if any one knows the chief men of this party, they know them to be less biassed than many of those who are striving to make a name for themselves by proceedings of the most mischievous kind. Those who are now crying out against caste customs have no desire to do away with caste. What they desire is to forge a new and heavier chain of bigotry for their too trusting caste people. If they want reform, let them specify their wants and submit the rules they propose; the caste can then vote according to the wishes of individuals.

AMICUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very much to be deplored that persons like Messrs. Vurjeewandass and Gopaldass Madhowdas have thought it proper to oppose the admission of the innocent girl into their caste, and formed themselves into a rival party to those who took compassion on her forlorn condition and gave her a helping hand. Now her admission was entirely a social question, having no reference whatever to the Hindoo religion unlike some other social questions which partake more or less of religion. When the opposition was so active and serious on the part of the aforesaid two shettias in this matter of no great consequence, one can easily picture to himself the stupendous barriers they may think of raising for the purpose of obstructing movements towards higher and more important social reforms. Certainly their action in the present instance is an index of their deep-rooted abhorrence for the views and actions of the reformers of the present generation. I am rightly informed that they and their party leave no stone unturned to throw dust in the eyes of the Mahajun, and to vindicate the course they have adopted. The absurdity of their conduct and proceedings in this matter becomes at once perceptible on considering that they have admitted the girl in their party after making her undergo a certain penance which is not prescribed by the Hindoo Shastras and usages. One would feel surprized to see that your correspondent, signed "A Hindoo," had the audacity to attach blame to the Hon'ble Muguldass Nathoobhoy instead of giving reproach to the above-mentioned parties, who deserve it.

Bombay, 22nd November. JUSTICE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour, if you will permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to say a few words by way of reply to a correspondence which appeared in your issue of yesterday under the signature of "A Hindoo."

It is very strange that the correspondent, although a *Hindoo*, is ignorant of the innumerable difficulties that generally beset caste questions, and at once becomes so sanguine as to expect all reforms to be carried out at one stroke. He forgets that the majority of men in every caste are still ignorant and uneducated, and they will readily keep themselves apart from those people that will declaim against time-honoured institutions and try to import innovations into their respective castes. So long as this state of things prevails, it is very difficult, nay almost impossible, for any men of position and influence to come forward as avowed supporters or advocates of any extreme reforms. It will, I hope, be readily admitted by all, that it is not always in the power of one to effect all that he wishes; he may wish that all pernicious institutions be at once done away with, that they may be replaced by such institutions as will suit the taste and convenience of the present generation, and a great many other things withal; but is he able to accomplish all these measures, merely because he approves them in heart? The correspondent ought to have made a distinction between such reformers as are rashly bold and such as prefer to introduce reforms into their caste by conciliatory means. The latter full well understand their peculiar difficulties and they exert themselves to overcome the same slowly and steadily, and I believe such a policy is capable of acheiving results by no means unimportant. Let the correspondent put this question to himself—would not a man choke himself to death if he attempted to eat up his food all at once, instead of taking it a little at a time? Likewise it is safer and more advisable for the head men of their respective castes to advance in the work of reform step by step than to render themselves incapable for the task by venturing upon large strides. The correspondent would moreover see his own mistake in attaching blame to the Hon'ble Munguldas Nathoobhoy for his attitude in connection with one serious caste question some years ago, if he would only consider what could have been the amount of obloquy hurled against him in such a case when he has to encounter so active and serious opposition from some of his caste men, headed by Messrs. Vurjeewandass and Gopaldass Madhowdass in the recent case of the innocent girl. It is therefore, on the contrary, these persons who deserve reproach for their opposing the admission of the unfortunate girl into their caste. If I do not err in judging, they have subsequently admitted the girl into their party in order that their reproachful conduct at the outset may not appear as such in the eyes

LIEUT. ENGLAND'S TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL.

YESTERDAY the Court met again at eleven o'clock, Colonel Bond presiding.

Mr. Alfred D. Saunders was called and examined by the Court. Is the signature on the cheque exhibit "V" Lieutenant England's?—Yes, I believe it is. Can you explain how it was that being in such constant correspondence with Lieut. England in May last you did not mention so serious a matter as the dishonour of this cheque for Rs. 875?—I have already said that we think the memo. which we attached to the cheque would be communicated to the drawer of it. What is the largest sum Lieut. England has ever had at any one time to his credit with your firm?—Rs. 340. Has your firm intimated to Lieut. England the cessation of their business transactions with him? If so, when and in what manner?—We have not ceased business transactions with Lieutenant England; he has never intimated his wish to close his account. Has he any balance to his credit?—I cannot say without referring to my ledger. Did Lieut. England address any letters to your firm regarding the dishonouring of his cheque for Rs. 875?—No. You have stated in your former evidence that all Lieutenant England's transactions direct with your firm were strictly honourable: do you refer to the cheques he drew on your firm, or simply to the cheques he gave you on Cox & Co.?—I refer to the cheques he gave on Cox & Co. Be good enough to produce Lieut. England's account with your firm from 1st January to the end of May 1870?—The exhibits "M" and "N," already handed in, show the whole account between the dates in question; they are signed by myself.

Cross-examined by prosecutor with reference to cheque referred to in the fifth instance of the first charge,—Do you recognise this cheque for Rs. 100, dated 10th January 1873? By whom is it written, and in whose handwriting is the memo. attached to it?—I believe the signature of this cheque is Lieut. England's, and the handwriting on the memo. is my assistant's. (Cheque produced with memo. pinned to it, dated April 16th, 1873.)—Had Lieut. England any funds with you at that time? If not, was he specially authorised with reference to this cheque to overdraw his account?—He had no funds in our hands at that time, and he had at that date fully drawn up to the amount which we had permitted him to overdraw.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—The memo. attached to this cheque is dated 16th April 1873, is it not?—Yes Is that the date to which you refer in your last answer but one?—Yes.

Prosecutor declined to re-examine.

Re-examined by the Court—Had Lieut. England any funds on the day the cheque is dated, viz., 10th January 1873?—He had no funds then, but there was a probability it would have been paid had it been presented then, because Lieut. England had not drawn up to the full extent of the amount which we had permitted him to draw, and taking into consideration the draft for £7 upon Cox & Co., which we were expecting from Lieut. England. It appears from Lieutenant England's account that in January he had overdrawn his account to the extent of Rs. 420-9-10, and in your former evidence you say you would permit an overdraw to the extent of £20 or £30—had he a special sanction for this overdraw in January?—Yes; he had a special sanction in January to overdraw his account to the extent of Rs. 300, and in January he had in his possession two drafts on Cox and Co., amounting to £14, which we were daily expecting to be returned to us, and (as I explained before) we sometimes anticipated the return of such cheques, so that Lieut. England would therefore have had Rs. 300 in suspense and Rs. 140 in anticipation of these two cheques. Was this sanction for the over-draw of Rs. 300 the same you alluded to in your former evidence (answer No. 131)?—Yes.

Nowrojee, the sixth witness for the prosecution, was recalled.

By the Court—In your cross-examination you were asked whether you had the letter which you sent to the Commanding Officer of Artillery, Kurrachee, and on your replying that it was in the possession of your solicitors, Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, you were directed to produce it—have you brought it now?—No; my solicitors have been unable to find it.

The Judge Depute (to prisoner)—Do you wish Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter to produce it?—Not at present.

The witness retired.

Major H. M. Purvis, B Battery 9th Brigade, R. A., was sworn.

Examined by Prosecutor.—Did you write the letter I now show you, dated Kurrachee, 29th February 1873?—Yes.—Is this the letter referred to in your letter of 26th February 1873 marked exhibit E?—I cannot swear to it. (Letter read from Merwanjee Rustomjee, dated Deesa, 21st February 1873, informing Major Purvis that Lieut. England had given him a cheque upon Messrs. King, King & Co., which had been dishonoured, and requesting that Lieut. England should be asked to make immediate payment of a small account he had promised to pay through Major McAusland, his late commanding officer.) Is that the letter you received to the best of your belief?—I believe I received that letter, but I cannot say it is the one I refer to. Is this the reply to your letter of 26th February 1873?—Yes, this is the reply I received from Lieut. England. (Read letter, dated Kurrachee, 27th February 1873, from Lieut. England, that with reference to Major Purvis's letter of 26th February, stating he had the honour to state that he regretted that through an oversight he had given a cheque upon Messrs. King, King and Co., for a sum larger than his balance with that firm, and that owing to his changing stations he had been unable to forward money to his agents as soon as he had anticipated, but that he had remitted to Deesa money to liquidate the claims against him there. He had also the honour to state that so far as he could recollect he had paid Messrs. Luddha Ebrahim's account in the previous August.) Is this the letter you wrote dated Kurrachee, March 20, 1873, and is that the reply on the left-hand side?—Yes. (Read letter, dated March 20th 1873, from Major Purvis to Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, merchant, Deesa, asking whether Lieut. England had paid him (Rustomjee) the amount due to him by Lieut. England, or any portion of it, and also asking to be informed of the original amount due by that officer to Merwanjee Rustomjee—the reply to be written on the left-hand side of Major Purvis's letter. The reply, dated Deesa, 26th March 1873, by Mr. Merwanjee was also read, stating that the writer had the honour to forward to Major Purvis a statement of the account due by Lieut. England, and also to state that he had been treated in a very dishonourable manner by that gentleman.) Lieut. England had first presented the writer with a letter on Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay, for Rs. 431, which was returned by that firm with the note that no money had been received from England on Lieut. England's account. Prior to his departure from Deesa Lieut. England gave Mr. Merwanjee a cheque upon Messrs. King, King, & Co., Bombay, which was returned dishonoured. He, Lieut. England, had also sent to the writer a bundle upon a Borah in Deesa, which was presented and refused, the Borah stating that Lieutenant England had no account with him. This reply had been forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Spurway.) After seeing this letter, have you any doubt about the letter marked exhibit E. being the one referred to in your letter to Lieutenant England, dated 26th February 1873?—I believe this is the letter referred to, though I had forgotten the name of the man who wrote it. Is this the statement of debt alluded to in your letter dated 20th March 1873?—At this distance of time I cannot remember the particulars of the statement I received, but the one I received I forwarded to Lieut. Col. Spurway with my letter to him.—Do you recollect this letter dated 23rd July 1873 addressed to you from Deesa?—For the same reason I do not remember this letter, as I made no memo. on it to enable me to recognise it.—Can you state whose handwriting these cheques and the signatures to them are in? (Shown exhibits I, J, O, P, Q, B, and C 1) I could not swear to anybody's handwriting, but to the best of belief all these cheques, with the exception of exhibit O, are in the handwriting of Lieut. England.—Can you state whose signatures are on the stamps of these two accounts dated respectively 31st July 1872 and 1st Oct. 1872?—I believe they are Lieut. England's, but cannot swear to this. (Bills read from Merwanjee Rustomjee upon Lieut. England, amounting respectively, for cash advanced, &c., to Rs. 55-15-0 and Rs. 488-5-1—the latter minus Rs. 100, as per cash received upon a cheque for Rs. 100 drawn on King, King, & Co.)—Do you know whose signature this is, attached to the letter dated Kurrachee, 13th January 1873?—I believe it is that of Lieut. England. (Read letter dated Kurrachee, 13th January 1873, from Lieutenant England to Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, stating that the reason why the cheque given to him upon Messrs. King, King, & Co. had been returned, was that he had not been able to send Messrs. King, King, & Co. any draft on England for the money, as his papers had been locked up in his heavy baggage and he could not get at them. He was afraid the hoondie upon Goolam would be refused for the same reason. If so, he would send him, Mr. Rustomjee, new cheques.)

The prisoner said he would reserve his cross-examination of Major Purvis.

The Court then adjourned until this forenoon at eleven o'clock.

This is the way they do up an Enoch Arden romance in Oshkos, Wisconsin:—The Western Arden did not come back and gaze through the window at the felicity of green and yellow melancholy business; not any. He kicked the new husband out, sorted over the children and sent his brats after him, and then, after thrashing his wife, settled down into a peaceful happy head of the family.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday last, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury:—

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Keshowram Jadowram was charged with attempting to murder a woman named Muthooree on the 8th October last. Mr. Starling prosecuted, and Mr. J. Telang defended prisoner.

Mr. Starling in stating the facts of the case to the jury said the charges against the prisoner were of three classes—attempt to murder, attempt of murder, voluntarily causing hurt and grevious hurt—but he would specially direct their attention to the first two charges. The facts of the case were short, because a great portion of the evidence consisted of conversations between the prisoner, and the first witness, some of which were overheard by police constables. He thought it best that these conversations should be detailed by the witnesses. It appeared that the prosecutrix, Muthooree, who was attempted to be murdered was a defendant in some civil suit. She had a legal adviser—probably some lawyer's clerk—named Narayen Soonderjee, and a servant named Wagga. She was living at the Dhurrumsallah of Gungadass Vizbhookundass at Mahaluxmee. The prisoner at the bar went to the place and made a certain communication to the servant, Wagga; and the latter communicated it to his mistress, and subsequently to Narayen Soonderjee. The result was that the police were communicated with, and under their instructions Wagga acted as prisoner directed him to do, and as if he were willing to be an accomplice. After communicating with the police, Wagga went to a house where he saw two men named Narayen and Mahadew, and the apparent result was that Muthooree should be murdered. A great many conversations took place between prisoner and Wagga and in consequence the police in disguise went to the dhurrumsalla and concealed themselves in the room next to the one occupied by Muthooree. That night prisoner came into the room with a silk cord, a sharp knife, and a hatchet. The knife and the hatchet were given to Wagga, as he refused to take the first step. Prisoner covered over Muthooree's face, she pretending to be asleep and put the silk string round her neck, and was proceeding to draw it tight when she called out. The police entered, and prisoner was arrested with his hand on Muthooree's throat.

From the evidence of Constable Framjee it appeared that he went to the dhurrumsala at Mahaluxme on the 6th October with two other policemen. They concealed themselves, and Wagga and the prisoner soon after came in. They were talking together in a very low tone; all he heard was "never mind about money; she must be killed." The prisoner so saying struck his hand on Wagga. They could not hear anything further. After that they left. He went again on the evening of Tuesday the 7th accompanied by a subedar and jemadar. They saw Wagga and concealed themselves in the cookroom at the end of the hall. At one o'clock the next morning they went into the hall and saw Muthooree. They saw her lie down and then went into a small room near where she was lying. He saw Wagga returning with the prisoner; he had in his hand the chopper and the knife. Wagga placed them in a form near the door of the room, where they were hid. They went towards the light. Muthooree at that time happened to cough, and in answer to prisoner, Wagga said, "No she is drunk and asleep." Prisoner then took out a paper and read it to Wagga, to whom he give it. Wagga asked what should be done first. Prisoner said—"We will tie her mouth first, and then strangle her." Wagga took the chopper in to his hand, and asked—"How is the chopper?" Prisoner said "It will finish the job in one stroke." Prisoner said, "The knife is well sharpened." Wagga asked, "What shall be done if our clothes are stained with blood?" Prisoner said—"We will wash them." After that prisoner lifts up Muthooree's head and Wagga put a cloth over her head and face. Prisoner then put a silk string round her neck, and at that time the police stepped out and arrested prisoner.

Mr. Telang addressed the jury and called several witnesses, who gave testimony to the prisoner's character.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to murder, and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

THE Assistant Commissioner of the Akolah District writes:—A decided change come over our weather on the 4th instant shortly after the eclipse of the moon, and it is still not so settled as we should like to see it.

Fortunately, however, the heavy clouds have hitherto passed over, and although occasional showers have fallen in different parts, the rain was not anywhere, so far as I have been able to learn, heavy enough to damage the crops, and in many places there was none at all.

2. In the Akolah district the rain registers show a little under an inch in the town of Akolah, 28 cents at Ballapore and 2 cents at Julgaum; these figures of themselves showing how partial the showers were. From the Booldana District the latest accounts are dated the 11th instant, when Capt. Hudleston, the Deputy Commissioner, writes:—"Prospects continue very good. The few slight showers of rain have done no appreciable injury to the crops." It is probable that some rain fell in the northern part of the Booldana District after the dispatch of this report, but I do not anticipate that it has been hurtful to the cotton crop, as in that part the fields are chiefly sown with the joarree variety, which is not yet ripe. On the whole I may safely assure you that no damage has accrued to the cotton crops in either of the above two districts. At the same time the weather is uncertain and we cannot tell what is yet in store for us.

I regret that the usual report from the Bassim District not having reached me, I am unable to say what effect the late weather has had on the crops in that direction, but the cotton cultivation there being small compared with other districts, I am unwilling to delay my report on this account, and any change in the prospects in that district will be reported later.

3. I would now refer to the accompanying statement showing approximately the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar this season as compared with the last. The figures from Berar are complete, and you will observe that in every district there is an increase in the cultivation, most markedly so in the Bassim and Woon districts, the total increase in the two divisions of Berar being 203·491 acres.

From the Central Provinces I have not received returns of the area under cultivation in Saugor, Seonee, Raepore or the Upper Godaverree districts, but as these are not the chief exporting districts with which Bombay is interested, it is needless delaying the return on account of them, and for the sake of comparison with former years the figures for last year have been entered.

The total area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces this season is 830·315 acres, being 31·055 acres in excess of last year. The total increase in the Central Provinces and the Berars is 227·284 acres, and the following figures of cotton acreage, taken from the reports of previous years, show that the plant has never before been cultivated to so great an extent:

Year.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Total.
1867-68	735·630	1254·552	1990·185
1868-69	750·875	1286·742	2037·617
1869-70	824·027	1415·786	2239·813
1870-71	768·936	1547·427	2316·363
1871-72	697·941	1487·648	2176·589
1872-73	806·522	1603·913	2410·435
1873-74	830·315	1807·404	2637·719

4. It is always difficult to form an estimate of the probable exports of cotton from a province until the whole crop is harvested, but with every prospect of having an outturn quite equal to the average of former years, and considering the large increase in the area under cultivation, we may not unfairly expect to see somewhat larger exports than last year.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received the Bassim report, which is entirely favourable, the rainfall there being only 24 cents.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

WE hear from Bokhara that the brother of the Khan of Khiva has been to the Czar of Russia with a letter requesting that the annual revenue might be reduced; and that the Khivans be permitted to carry on the slave trade as usual. The Czar, it is said, was gratified at receiving the letter, and promised that he would only take one-fifth of the present revenue, but that all trade in slaves was strictly prohibited and any person guilty of the traffic would be severely punished. The ruler of Tukka and Yamooth has also been warned against continuing the slave-trade.

The same correspondent also says, that the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Shuhr-i-Sabz to establish his capital there, in obedience to an order to that effect received from the Czar of Russia. The Ameer's nephew, formerly ruler of Shuhr-i-Sabz, has been sent to Bokhara.

A Cabul Correspondent states that the Ameer lately went, with some Sirdars, to inspect the works going on at Shoreabad; he declared himself highly pleased with their progress and expressed a hope that they would soon be completed. These works are being carried on by the troops.

The same informant also says that the Ameer is about to establish a school for the instruction in Arabic and Persian of the children of all the Sirdars.

From Peshawur we hear, that the ruler of Chitral had informed his Chief officers in Durbar of the taking of Badakshan by the Ameer of Cabul; adding, that he entertained great fears for his own territory, as he had not a sufficient force to defend it, should it be threatened by the Ameer, who now possesses more influence than any chief ever had in the country.

We have been favoured by the Punjab Government with the following telegram:

"The bridge of boats over the Indus here is this day (the 1st instant), opened, and traffic is passing over, including Powindah Kafilas in large numbers." This is, we believe, the first time a bridge of boats has been established on the Frontier.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 31.)

THE hopes of the Monarchical party in France have been completely frustrated by a letter which the Comte de Chambord has written to M. Chesnelong, in which he repudiates all idea of concession, and states that he neither retracts nor curtails any part of his previous declarations. He does not wish to commence a reign of reparation by an act of weakness, for "if enfeebled to-day he would be powerless to-morrow." The Monarchical movement may, therefore, be considered as abandoned. The Royalists had for the last two or three days been more confident under the belief that the expected manifesto would be favourable, and preparations had been made for the solemn entry of the Comte de Chambord into Paris.

A second letter from the Pope to the Emperor of Germany is spoken of in political circles in Berlin.

The King of Saxony died at Pilnitz on Oct. 29. His son Albert assumes the crown as his successor, and has issued a proclamation to the nation.

The Old Opera House in Paris has been completely destroyed by fire.

During the past week the trial of Marshal Bazaine has resulted in the examination of witnesses, of whom it is expected that some 700 or 800 remain to be examined. The manner in which the Duc d'Aumale conducts the proceedings invokes the highest praise from all parties in France.

The state of affairs before Cartagena is still very unsettled, and its bombardment is considered likely at any hour. The insurgents are said to be greatly demoralised, and have commenced to plunder private houses with the assistance of their convict associates. The Carlists are reported to be in secret treaty with them, and a reign of anarchy, confusion, terror, and bloodshed appears to be very likely throughout the whole of Spain.

Some very important water-works have lately been inaugurated in Vienna; the source of the supply is from the immediate vicinity of the Alps, and the stream travels a distance of fifty-four miles by means of tunnels and aqueducts, the construction of which has occupied three years and a half.

In America several large iron and cotton factories have been closed, owing to a depression in trade. The yellow fever prevails in Memphis.

The question of the disestablishment of the Church in the West Indies is causing great excitement there.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of the British forces at the Gold Coast, has arrived at his headquarters, and has addressed a grand conclave of native chiefs, urging them to co-operate with the British forces in the attack on the Ashantees.

Her Majesty is expected to leave Scotland for Windsor on Nov. 21, where the Court will remain till nearly the end of the year, spending Christmas at Osborne. Her Majesty will be represented at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh in St. Petersburg by her eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Germany.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has returned to London from his recent visit to the Duke of Rutland. The expected visit of the prince to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is causing great preparations to be made at Elvedon Hall.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole met with a severe accident a few days ago by being thrown from her horse.

Chief Baron Pigott has been so much indisposed, that his place in opening the Dublin Commission a few days ago was taken by Mr. Justice Keogh.

Sir William Bovill is gradually recovering his health. His death, which was reported yesterday, has been officially contradicted.

Rajah Brooke, who, with his wife, is expected shortly in England, has been detained at Cairo by the death of two of his children.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has prepared a plan for amalgamating the Customs and Inland Revenue departments.

It is rumoured that Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., M.P. for East Worcestershire, is likely to be the successor to Vice-Chancellor Wickens.

In the Tichborne trial the evidence for the defence has terminated, and the counsel for the prosecution has been since engaged in bringing forward evidence to rebut the statements of some of the defendant's witnesses. An adjournment for a week is expected to take place to-day.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, the wife of an Indian officer, has been tried on a charge of robbery and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure on account of insanity.

Dr. M'Leod, of the Madras Army, has been taken into custody on a charge of administering poison to his wife.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The King of Saxony; Vice-Chancellor Wickens; Sir Francis Hawtrey, Bart.; J. G. Marshall, Esq., late M.P.; Sir Henry Holland, Bart.; Dr. R. W. Smith, of Dublin University; E. Fitzball, Esq.; H. S. Brice, Surg., Mad. Ret.; Dr. Calvert, F.R.S.; Major-General C. H. Hutchinson, Mad. Ret.; A. Peel, Esq., Chief Justice of Antigua; H. Talbot, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Worcester; Lady Louisa Slater Harrison.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD'S CONCESSIONS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

FOR a long time the Royalist leaders have been trying their utmost to bring the Comte de Chambord before the world as King of France, ready to accept such terms as would secure him the support of a majority in the Assembly. Again and again he has been waited upon by Royalist deputations, urgent that he should declare himself willing to make the concessions from Divine Right and Sacred Etiquette necessary, in their opinion, to ensure his acceptance by a majority of deputies. As often, he made no direct answer to their appeals, holding aloof in a cloud of generalities and uncertainties, and particularly stickling over the demand that his Flag as reigning Sovereign should not be of one colour, but of three. This went on so long, without any apparent approach to settlement, that the Royalists began to lose heart, the Republicans took courage, while day by day the nation showed more clearly that it was not favourable to the bargain that a few eager old-fashioned politicians were making for it. Radical elections in various parts of the country appeared to indicate that unless the Count definitely made up his mind to the venture, his chances of reigning in France would soon pass away. These elections were held at a time when another Royalist deputation was in waiting on the Count, bent on making a final appeal to his generosity and his patriotism; and their result doubtless gave point to its solicitations. What was wanted was a direct manifesto from the Count himself, instead of ambiguous private letters intended for publication, and liberty to repeat conversations not altogether discouraging. The deputation returned, and nothing was heard of its errand. No manifesto appeared, no private letter was communicated to the newspapers, no authorized report of the interview came out. It was understood, however, not that the deputation had nothing to say, but that what it had to say was to be concealed for a time. Accordingly the final appeal was generally looked upon as a failure; and, for our own part, we came to the conclusion from all these hesitations and equivocations, from all the serious nonsense about lilies, and white flags, and the rest, that the Count had no desire for the enormous responsibility so perseveringly thrust upon him by gentlemen less likely than himself to be ruined by it. It seemed to us most reasonable that he should prefer the tranquil enjoyment of his honours and dignities, so vastly illustrated of late, to the actual possession of a kingdom which he can never govern to his own satisfaction, and which is so very likely to express after a while, in the usual bloody manner, its no satisfaction with him. We are now told that we were mistaken; that the Comte de Chambord throws aside all hesitation, and has made all the necessary concessions; and that the question of Monarchy or Republic was finally settled last week at Salzburg. The fact is, however, that, granting all that can be extracted from the so-called "concessions," the Count maintains almost the same attitude towards France which he has always held. He may change it yet; but it is not yet changed.

It cannot be said that the Prince has never hesitated to come forward as the new saviour of society. In fact, his hesitation is all that was heard of him from the time when Monarchy seemed possible till the result of the Salzburg interview was announced. For some reason or reasons more or less obscure, he repeatedly evaded solicitation to declare himself to the country; and this evasion he maintained even when the opportunity of blessing France with a legitimate King was manifestly endangered by his own delay. It was not till his opponents were roused, not till hostility began to glare out at elections, and the last chance of answering the entreaty of his friends seemed fading away, that the Prince assented to certain (uncertain) conditions of accepting the throne. Now we know there must have been reasons for all this: what reasons? Scruples we know he must have had: of what nature? This is a very important question, if, as is the fact, the "concessions" wrung out of him at last are utterly vague and unsubstantial. The situation is simply this: the Royalist deputies, seeing every chance of the Restoration frittered away by their Chief's hesitation, his doubts and ambiguities, seeing that the nation grew daily less delighted at the prospect of Restoration; fearing that other elections—for they cannot be delayed for ever—might not only speak the people's wishes too plainly but even disturb their majority in the Assembly, seeing also M. Thiers at hand with an army of conquering words,—cornered the Count, so to speak; and obliged him, by pleas that no man loyal to his friends could well resist, to declare in language more or less intelligible what conditions he thought would suit him. Whatever his hesitation, however much he may have preferred to live out his life in all its old tranquillity and with all its lately added honours and consideration, it was manifestly not an easy thing to elude the "final appeal;" and hence the so-called concessions.

But what are the concessions, so long withheld and only surrendered under extremest pressure? They are such as the most fanatical and resolute tyrant could not deny in the beginning of his career, and such as, were he ever tempted to withdraw them, would infallibly bring on a day of rebellion—probably of bloody rebellion. All this hesitation has been about a vague and general engagement to maintain liberty of conscience and equality before the law; to allow parliamentary control of taxation; to admit the right of others than the King's personal adherents to public employment (right not always meaning possession); a promise that universal suffrage shall be allowed under regulations; and that the press shall be free as long as it does not embarrass the order of things established on Legitimist ideas. These are merely conditional promises of what no French Sovereign could dare to withhold. As pledges of constitutional government they are as "safe" as any that could have been devised by the very spirit of despotism for acceptance by a free people.

Moreover, the Comte de Chambord holds that his birthright to the throne of France, and to rule by his sovereign will, must first be declared; he must be accepted in full acknowledgment of those rights; and *not till then* will he be prepared to discuss with the Assembly the limitation of his prerogatives and the details of a Constitution. The whole body of "concessions" is to remain undefined till he is King and master of the situation. They are to be granted by him, according to his own interpretation and limitation, as of sovereign right—not as conditions of sovereignty—after he and all his pretensions have been accepted and acknowledged. The country is to take him under a general assurance that "it is all right," and to wait for particulars of the new monarchical régime till after the Monarchy is established. In short, what are called the necessary but all-sufficing concessions are an undisguised mockery. The "programme" of the Royalists is simply to get the Monarchy proclaimed by all available arts, and under the most shadowy, most elusive, and most unnecessary concessions; and then, being in power, and having by the authority of a forced vote the army and its favourite at their back, to make what Constitution they please, take what prerogatives they please, and afterwards alter what they please; leaving their opponents to risk the personal consequences of hostility to a divine-right order of things. It is difficult to believe that the Royalists really mean to present that front to the Assembly: there can be no doubt of their audacity if they do. But probably they would be much more liberal and conciliatory already—if the Comte de Chambord's rigid scruples did not forbid them.

It is to be noted that amidst all that is revealed from day to day there is no hint that the Comte de Chambord will deign to present his liberal concessions to the country himself; nor even that he has named or will name any one to speak for him on his own direct authority. And yet his partisans must surely foresee that if when the Assembly meets they are asked, who represents the Comte de Chambord? Who is authorized to promise and vow in his name, and where is the voucher for it? The reply will be rather difficult unless they are provided with unimpeachable credentials. This is probably the weakest point in the Royalist attack; and it must either be strengthened by abandonment of the Count's position as a high personage too lofty to make conditions for the throne, or it will give an immense advantage to opponents like M. Thiers and M. Rouher. We do not observe that this difficulty has been discerned yet by newspaper critics, but it has certainly not escaped the view of the French parliamentary leaders. The Count must come down from the clouds, and submit to offer certain conditions himself or by formal authority, or France will be asked whether she is content to take a king as no trader would buy hardware—on uncertified samples from unauthorized agents.

Whether the Royalist proposals will "give entire satisfaction to all the exigencies of the Liberal party" is not doubtful. Whether they will satisfy public opinion, or rather whether they will fail to rouse public hostility, is a more delicate question, and not so easily decided. To be resolute, audacious, and unscrupulous in audacity, is the way to win in French politics: at present the most audacious party in France is the Monarchical party. We are assured that they are equally unscrupulous; and we believe it. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* tells us that the Monarchists openly proclaim their reliance on bribing a sufficient number of deputies to make assurance doubly sure. They say—"Some are to be corrupted by peerages, portfolios, embassies, prefectures, places at Court, and promises of official support at the next elections. Among the deputies are many necessitous men, with nothing but their salary to live upon. It is not for nothing that we have millions at our disposition." And the correspondent adds, "The cynical calculation is at this moment the basis of active and serious operations." No doubt. The game has been played too often before, by various parties, to be at all improbable. Moreover, it is a game that may be relied upon with much confidence. Nevertheless, we withhold belief in the Restoration even yet. At present we hear only of the plans and the resolutions of one party, and the chiefs of the other are adroit, determined, and popular. It is unsafe to reckon without M. Thiers. He will break into everything hollow about these pretensions and concessions, and bring much to black and white that will not look well in that aspect. And, he is too important a man to fear the violence of his Monarchical adversaries. M. Gambetta might not be safe from arrest; but the Monarchists will scarcely dare to imprison M. Thiers, however offensive and dangerous to them may be his course of action.

PROPOSED TURKISH REFORMS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

TELEGRAMS from Constantinople announce the signing of an Imperial decree which seems to go far towards those financial reforms which the best friends of Turkey have long been urging upon the Porte. It is possible that the announcement may be premature, and there is something suspicious in its being made while a loan in course of emission is hanging somewhat heavily on the market. Or if the decree be actually signed, it may never take practical effect; or the active resistance of those who profit by the old abuses may be too strong for the sluggish initiative of Ministries that are always shifting. But, at least, it is well worth observation as recognizing certain sound principles which must form the basis of any effectual financial reform, although some of its provisions are difficult to understand as they are reported, and others are likely to prove the reverse of beneficial. The vacoufs of the empire are to be secularized. The tax on landed property will be abolished, as well as certain imposts which embarrasss the development of agriculture and commerce. The Government administration of the tobacco monopoly will be extended to the whole of the empire. The mines and forests will be farmed by public competition. There will, of course, be universal retrenchment, and there will be a general cutting down of salaries, while a committee presided over by the Grand Vizier will be appointed "to bring about an equilibrium in the Budget."

If the vacoufs are really to be secularized, it is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the measure. Some excellent articles which have recently appeared in a French financial journal have dwelt forcibly on a point we have often adverted to ourselves—that there can be no effective reform of Turkish finances without a thorough revision of the system of land tenure. Of the numerous abuses that have grown up under successive generations of misrule, perhaps these vacoufs are the greatest and most costly. When the devout Turks used to figure as conquering warriors, in their pious gratitude they consecrated to Allah a third of the conquered soil. The Church took the third into its charge, and devoted its profits to religion, education, and other pious uses. These Church domains or vacoufs were greatly extended subsequently by the munificence of private donors. They are nominally inalienable, and are absolutely free from State taxation. A system so liable to abuse was naturally abused. In point of fact a very great proportion of the vacoufs have passed into lay hands, and thus many of the wealthiest proprietors in the country contrive to escape a land tax altogether. How much of the territory has been put in mortmain by vacoufs, it is, of course, impossible to say. Some authorities have placed it at two-thirds of the whole, some even higher. It is plain that if these lands are thrown open to the tax-gatherer, they must yield an enormous accession of revenue, and equally plain that the opposition to the measure will be as formidable as strong self-interest can make it. It is doubtful whether the Sultan—or any Sultan—will be able to carry the reform. But it is certain that unless he does carry it, he will never get clear of his embarrassments; and the expectation of having more money to squander may possibly give him the resolution to insist. As it is telegraphed, the next clause in the decree is not so clear. It professes to do away with the tax on landed property. Now, although we have spoken of a land tax above, there is, strictly speaking, no such thing. There is a tax upon land and a heavy and oppressive one; but it takes the form of tithes which are too often collected in the most wasteful and objectionable manner. But the tithes form one of the most important branches of the revenue, and in one shape or other are a perfectly legitimate impost. Mr. Barron, when Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, went so far as to pronounce them the only practicable tax for the country. Thus it is impossible to conceive that the Porte proposes to sacrifice them, or that other tax upon sheep, which is likewise very productive, exceedingly well adapted to the wilder provinces, and likewise an indirect land tax. It is more probable that "abolition" infers nothing more than the laying down of general principles on which tithes may be compounded for all the country over. That is the remedy Mr. Barron suggested for the existing causes, and he was of opinion that, while it might involve an immediate sacrifice, the ultimate gain to the empire would be great. As for the readjustment of taxes in commerce and agriculture, there can be no question about the necessity for that. The most vexatious impositions are extorted by avaricious farmers or venal officials, who, as they have a perfect understanding with the administrators of the law, are always sure of the support of corrupt tribunals. Could the agriculturist count upon a fixed and fair share of his own profits, it would be well worth his while to sink capital in his rich soil, even if he had to borrow the money at the high market rates; while the commerce of the seaports might be developed indefinitely were the Government to give merchants and shippers some tangible advantages in return for their dues. At present there are neither wharves, breakwaters, nor bonded warehouses. Produce must lie piled on the beach, exposed to all the hazards of the weather, while the vessels are moored far from the land in unsheltered roadsteads, and all the loading must be done by lighters. There can be no reason why the concessions of mines and forests should not be disposed of to the highest bidder—under certain conditions—instead of going by favour and bribery; although it might be questionable policy to extend the principle of auction to the farming of the taxes—especially of the tithes and the sheep tax—because it might be said to make the Government the active accomplice of the cruel extortions of the farmers. And there is no doubt that the mineral resources of the country have been scarcely drawn upon as yet, although veins of silver, iron, copper, and lead are known to run near the surface in situations comparatively accessible and in the neighbourhood of forests convenient for smelting; while coal beds of excellent quality actually crop out on the surface. So far it all sounds wise and rational, if we have interpreted aright the clause about the abolition of the land tax. But when we hear of a proposed reduction in the salaries of the officials, we feel sure that no proposal could be more baneful although we much fear that none is more probable. Retrenching on the poor pay of subordinates is always a favourite expedient of economical Ministries. But in Turkey all but the very highest officials are miserably underpaid already, to say nothing of their salaries being always greatly in arrear. The vicious system must have been brought to a standstill long ago, had it not been for the corruption that is connived at. Struggling traders and farmers are oppressed, while the rich bribe and flourish and command the markets. Officials, who look upon backshish as the perquisites of their post, fix the amount of it at their own discretion, and divert large sums from the Treasury, while they starve the geese that ought to lay the golden eggs for the bondholders. Thus there is a great deal that is very good with something that is exceedingly bad, in the proposed reform.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS.

A NUMBER of changes in the personnel of H. B. M. Supreme Court and Consulate, Shanghai, have taken or are about to take place. Mr. Mowat will refresh himself after the fatigues of the pressure of work which recent occurrences, civil and criminal, have thrown upon him, by visiting some of the outports; his duties as Police Magistrate will be discharged by Mr. W. D. Spence. Mr. B. Brenan and Mr. J. G. Murray go home on a furlough of some length, earned by active operations in China, for, we believe, a period of seven and ten years respectively. This reduction of the staff has of course been made good by the recent arrival of Mr. George Jamieson, who has been appointed acting Vice-Consul, and of Mr. A. R. Margary, who arrived by the American mail yesterday. Mr. W. H Tapp, head of the Shiping Office, leaves by the next English mail for London, where, we understand, his official experience will be avail led of by the Board of Trade in elaborating the details of the working of the new system of making extra-territorial ports of Registry. His place in the Shipping Office will, during his absence, be filled by Mr. W. D. Spence. Mr. Stronach, now at Chinkiang, comes to Shanghai as Vice-Consul, while either Mr. Margary or Mr. George Jamieson will succeed at Chinkiang.—*Courier.*

WRECK OF THE RUSSIAN STEAMER NICOLAI.—This steamer, which is under the command of Captain Schutza, and is a sister vessel to the Alexandra, left Vladivostok in ballast, on Friday, the 3rd instant, bound for Nagasaki. For the first two days of her voyage she experienced strong north-easterly winds, which gradually moderated, and nothing of any importance occurred until Monday, the 6th instant, when, at 10 o'clock p.m., she ran upon a reef on the eastern side of Oki Island, distant about 60 miles from Nagasaki. A sharp rock has penetrated her bottom, now in the engine-room or coal-bunkers, and it is reported that the vessel now lies bilged and full of water. The crew and passengers are all safe. On the morning of Tuesday, one of her boats, in charge of the chief officer, left for Nagasaki in order to obtain assistance, and arrived here about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, bringing in her two passengers by the steamer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson. On the following morning H. I. R. M. gun-boat Gornostai, together with the Russian steamer Alexander, left this harbour and proceeded to the place where the vessel lies to render assistance. The latter returned into harbour again, and we learn that although the rock has forced itself through the iron plates it can be cut away; and there is some hope that the vessel may be patched up and get afloat again, but this hopeful result is questioned in other quarters.—*Nagasaki Express.*

THERE is more trouble in Saghalien between the Russians and the Japanese, who are in joint occupation of the island. Urgent representations have been made to the Government in Yedo, and a special mission is to be at once despatched to investigate complaints, and to report upon them, with the object of taking such steps as may be deemed requisite. Joint occupations are ever fruitful in misunderstandings, and in the long run are rendered impossible; the weaker invariably goes to the wall, and in this case it is but a question of time, as to how soon the Russians will elbow the Japanese into the sea. It is computed that there are not more than 2,000 Japanese on the island now, and perhaps the sooner they quit it the better. Like Yesso, Saghalien is only a source of trouble and expense to the Government, and it holds out no hopeful promise in the future.—*China Mail.*

IT is said here that a naval engagement has taken place, somewhere between Macao and Hongkong, between three smuggling crafts and a fleet of guard boats, mandarin junks, and steam launches. There were of course Europeans in the fight, and I hear a gallant young Dane was amongst them. The smugglers seem to have had about 100 chests of opium, and on this occasion made good their escape, though the fight is said to have lasted some eleven hours with unabated severity and pluck on both sides. Sad must have been the disappointment to the pursuers, who missed their pudding this time, regarding which it